

**SUPRALIMUSTM BIOABSORBABLE-POLYMER SIROLIMUS-ELUTING
STENT TECHNOLOGY IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CORONARY
SYNDROME: TWO-YEAR RESULTS OF THE PROSPECTIVE,
MULTICENTER, E-SERIES REGISTRY.**

Jose de Ribamar Costa, Jr., Alexandre Abizaid, Bruno Machado, Maurício Prudente,
Pritesh Parikh, George Ximenes, Edmur Araújo, Álvaro Matheus, Ricardo Costa,
Fausto Feres, Andréa Abizaid, Expedito Ribeiro, on behalf of E-SERIES
investigators

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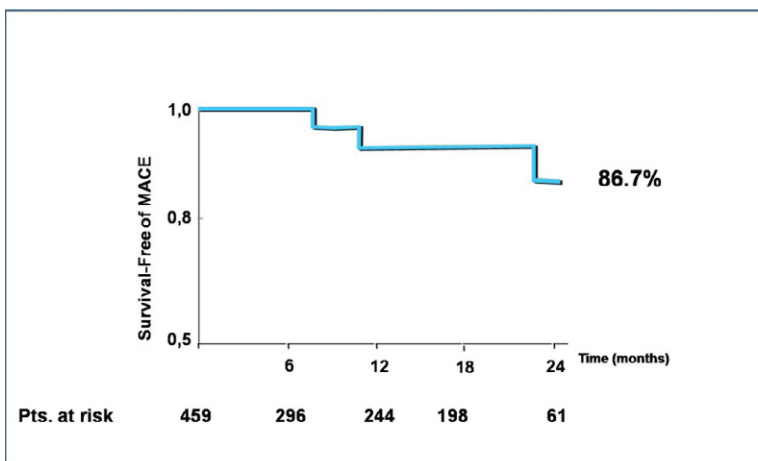
Authors: *Jose de Ribamar Costa, Jr., Alexandre Abizaid, Bruno Machado, Maurício Prudente, Pritesh Parikh, George Ximenes, Edmur Araújo, Álvaro Matheus, Ricardo Costa, Fausto Feres, Andréa Abizaid, Expedito Ribeiro, on behalf of E-SERIES investigators, Cardiovascular Research Center, São Paulo, Brazil*

Background: Despite the marked efficacy of 1st generation DES in reducing the need for repeat lesion revascularization, the presence of durable polymers has raised concerns regarding their long-term safety. The Supralimus stent (SS) combines a stainless steel platform with bioabsorbable polymer loaded with sirolimus. We sought to determine the safety and clinical effectiveness of this novel DES in ACS pts.

Methods: The E-SERIES Registry is an open-labeled, multicenter, non-randomized study with non-selected pts treated with SS. In the present analysis we included all patients with ACS as initial presentation, primarily aiming to define the long-term (up to 2 years) clinical outcomes (MACE) of this complex subset of patients.

Results: A total of 1,274 pts were enrolled. Among them, 459 pts (36%) had ACS as the initial clinical presentation (13% of STEMI). Most pts were men (67%) with mean age of 63 years. DM was highly prevalent in this subset (37%). There was 6.5% of angiographic detected thrombus. Stent/patient average was 1.2 and mean lesion length and RVD were 23.8mm and 2.9mm. The chart displays the survival-free of MACE curve up to 2 years of clinical FU. Definite/probable stent thrombosis rate was of 0.6%.

Conclusions: The use of Supralimus for the treatment of ACS patients demonstrated excellent performance and safety up to two years of FU, with very low rate of overall MACE and stent thrombosis. This novel technology may represent an alternative approach in the treatment of this complex subset of patients.



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